



No. 9434

WHEREAS, on Thursday last, two Sailors, supposed to be deserters from the Royal Navy, came to a house at the foot of the Calton, and after drinking a mug of porter, they entered away a boy, and after showing them the road to Mullthorn. They also carried off a very fine Pointer Dog. After taking the boy two miles forth, through the interposition of some people there, they suffered the boy to return, but retained the dog.—Whoever will apprehend the dog, and give such information of the dog as he may be recovered, shall be handsomely rewarded, on applying to Mr. Cunningham, brewer at the Abbey.—The dog is mottled white, with brown spots, brown ears and face, and answers to the name of STORK.

GOODS TO BE CLAIMED.

THE under-noted articles were landed at the port of Findhorn, at the dates affixed to them, but have not yet been claimed. They are therefore intimated, that if they are not called for on or before the 5th day of March next, they will be sold to pay freight and expenses. The goods are in the custody of Robert Davidson merchant, Findhorn, to whom any person having claims will apply.

1779. Miss Rose, Elgin, a chest, per the Experiment, Alexander McLaren master, from Leith.

1780. Alexander Stephen, Rothes, 2 small coils white ropes, 1 keggs spruce beer, per the Friendship, John Hutcheon master, from Aberdeen.

1781. P. G. Four crates Stone and earthen ware, per the Edward and Anne, Charles Chalmers master, from Newcastle.

Aug. 3. Not to be repeated.

BANK STOCK.

TO BE SOLD, together or separately, SIXTEEN SHARES of the Capital Stock of the BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Apply to Andrew Mackenzie writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday Feb. 7.

As this was the last day for receiving petitions on private business, there were a great many brought in; and a considerable time, of course, was spent in reading them. When they were all disposed of, the House, on the motion of Mr. Fox, resolved itself into a Committee, to enquire into the causes of want of success of our naval force, in the year 1781. As soon as the Committee was formed, the clerks, one relieving the other, read through all the papers that had, at various times, been laid upon the table by Lord Mulgrave, in consequence of motions to that purpose, made by Mr. Fox. The reading of these papers took up three hours; so that it was half an hour after six o'clock before Mr. Fox rose to move a resolution of the Committee, founded on those papers. He said, that if they had been laid upon the table time enough to have been sufficiently perused by Gentlemen, it would have been totally unnecessary for him to make any remarks upon their contents; for the mismanagement of our marine appeared so glaringly from the evidence of those papers, that they required no elucidation. But care had been taken that they should not come before the House in such time, that the Members could have completely digested them before it was necessary to ground any resolution on them; and they were produced in such order, for rather disorder and confusion, that it was almost impossible, after a cursory reading by the clerks, to combine the different parts that related to each other. It was on this account only that he thought himself excusable in making a few observations, which he intended to confine to four different heads.

But before he would touch upon these heads, he judged it not improper to throw out a few ideas to the Committee, on subjects, which though they were at present out of the bounds of the enquiry he intended to press, because the occurrences to which he should allude, had happened out of the year 1781, to which year he meant to confine the enquiry for the present, were by no means inapplicable to the great object of the enquiry. The instructions given to Sir Charles Hardy, to prevent a junction of the French and Spanish fleets, had not been laid before the House; and he had submitted to it, though he was not convinced by the reasons given for withholding them; but he must needs say, that if Sir Charles was not instructed to prevent such a junction, though, at the time alluded to, we were not at war with Spain, it was an unpardonable, nay, a criminal neglect in the Admiralty. From the papers just read, it appeared; indeed, that Admiral Graeme had received instructions for that purpose; but it was at a time when there was every degree of probability that the fleets, which he was to have kept asunder, had effectually joined before he received his orders. Such had been the diligence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, such his attention to the interest of his country! Another thing very remarkable, that from the 1st of January 1779, to the beginning of March 1781, not one single frigate had been stationed off Brest, to watch the motions of the enemy. This was a circumstance which, he was convinced, even the greatest enemies to Lord Sandwich would scarcely have believed, if it did not stand confirmed by the papers that had been read; and what was still more singular than the shameful neglect of which he complained, that when frigates were sent in the month of March to cruise off Brest, it was at a time when their cruise could not be attended with any useful discovery, for it was at a time when there was no armament carrying on in that port, all the squadrons which were intended for sea, having long before sailed for their different destinations. He had moved for a list of the ships employed for the defence of Jersey, at the time of the attack upon that island; but the return made to his motion was far from being satisfactory; in fact it was no return at all; for having called for the ships employed for the defence of the island at the time it was attacked, the return made was a list of ships sent to Jersey, after the expedition against it had miscarried. Having said thus much by way of preface, Mr. Fox came immediately to the year 1781, to the naval transactions of which year he confined the enquiry. In this year, he found four principal heads of accusation against Lord Sandwich.

1st, That he suffered Comte de Grasse to fall for the West Indies, without making a single effort to intercept him. From the papers on the table, it was manifest that he had had the best and most minute intelligence of the equipment, strength, and destination of the force under that officer; it was equally clear that he knew the time; or very nearly, when the Comte was to sail; and yet not the least attempt was made to block up Brest, or give the enemy battle, when they had set out. There were two circumstances, which, in this case, rendered the first Lord of the Admiralty highly criminal; one was, that the object of Comte de Grasse's expedition was of the most dangerous nature to this country; it was to destroy its empire in the west, and in some measure, to blot the British name out of the chronicles of the world; and great as these objects were, he was permitted to pursue them without the least molestation on the part of Lord Sandwich. The other circumstance which rendered that naval Minister highly criminal was, that at the very time he had a force at sea, equal to the complete destruction of Comte de Grasse and his fleet. Admiral Darby was then at sea with thirty ships of the line, well equipped, well manned, and in the best condition; but the evil genius of England would have it that Lord Sandwich should send such resources to Admiral Darby, as must necessarily leave a free passage for Monsieur de Grasse. Our fleet consisting of thirty line of battle ships, put to sea the 17th of March 1781; the French Admiral with twenty-five ships of the line, sailed the 21st; so that if Admiral Darby had not been sent out of the way, there would have scarcely been a possibility of the latter avoiding an engagement with us, either before we got to Gibraltar, or on our return from it. But Lord Sandwich, as if fearing that the French should be destroyed, sent orders to Admiral Darby to cruise off the coast of Ireland, to wait for the store ships and victuals that were to join him from Cork:—Here he was stationed till the 27th of

March, before he was joined by the transports:—In the mean time, the French continued their voyage without the smallest interruption;—and what was the consequence? He really wanted words to describe it; the consequence was as dreadful as if London had been burnt; we had lost our islands. Sir Samuel Hood had been defeated, or nearly so; and our losses and disgraces were completed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army at York Town. He desired gentlemen to consider, that the Naval Minister had it in his power to prevent all these disasters, and to have crushed them in the very embryo, by sending Admiral Darby to meet Comte de Grasse; but that instead of doing it, he sent the British fleet to cruise in a quarter where it must be entirely out of the track of the French. He desired they would consider, that it was not for want of intelligence of the design, number, and strength of the enemy, that he omitted sending Admiral Darby to meet Comte de Grasse; but it was after having had the most correct intelligence on the subject, that he sent our fleet to Ireland. He desired Gentlemen would consider this, and say whether it was credible that it could have happened without treachery somewhere? But supposing treachery totally out of the question, those who should think so far favourably of Lord Sandwich, as to suppose him incapable of treachery, must still in candour admit, that from the evidence contained in the papers just read, that he was totally inadequate to the management of the Navy of this country.—No one could conceive the reason why a fleet of 30 ships of the line should be sent out of their way to Ireland to meet the transports from Cork, which ought to have been ordered to join the fleet in the Channel; if that had been the case, there was not a doubt but Admiral Darby would have given a good account of the French; and perhaps he might have arrived time enough to fall upon the rear of the Spanish fleet, which, after a cruise of two months, was returning in a very foul condition, to Cadiz. It was a very great injury to our affairs, that Comte de Grasse should not have been intercepted in the European seas; but still an able first Lord of the Admiralty might have seen that it was not irreparable; for he might still have defeated the Comte's expedition, by a proper detachment from Admiral Darby's fleet. It was his business to have given orders to our Commander to detach to the West Indies, if it should so happen that the Spaniards should not dispute the passage of the Straights with us. A minister of common foresight would have laid to his Admiral, either the Spaniards will fight you on your way to Gibraltar, or they will not. If they should not, then you will immediately dispatch a part of your fleet to the West Indies, to counteract the Comte de Grasse.—This would have been the language of a provident Minister; but it was not the language of Lord Sandwich. If he had so instructed Admiral Darby, a detachment of clean English ships, without convoy, would have in all probability joined Sir Samuel Hood before the Comte's arrival; and in that case there was every degree of likelihood, that the French would have been defeated.

2d, The second head of accusation was the loss of the St. Eustatius convoy. It appeared from the papers before the Committee, that Sir George Rodney had written to the Admiralty about this convoy before it sailed, and acquainted the Board with the course it was to steer: This letter was received on the 25th of March. When it was received, it was well known to the First Lord of the Admiralty, as the Committee had learned from the papers, that a squadron was sitting out at Brest, the command of which was given to Monsieur de la Motte Piquet. Admiral Darby was then lying off the coast of Ireland; but no orders were sent to him on the subject. Admiral Rodney's letter said, the Eustatius convoy was perhaps the richest that had ever been bound for England. Mr. Fox observed, that as to the riches that were on board of it, when he considered how they had been acquired, they were the riches, the loss of which, of all others, he should the least regret; but still, as it was the duty of the First Lord of the Admiralty to protect it, his neglect was alone sufficient to show how disqualified he was for the office he held. The squadron under De la Motte Piquet had been a considerable time sitting out; very regular intelligence had been transmitted to the Admiralty, of the progress of preparations during the months of February, March, and April; and yet no one step had been taken to guard against it: and this was the more criminal, as we were at the time in almost daily expectation of the arrival of the Jamaica, as well as the St. Eustatius fleet; no preparations, however, was made to afford them protection; and all that was done was, that two frigates had been dispatched to meet them if possible, warn them of their danger, and enable them to avoid it, if they could, by one of some port in Ireland, or going north about. One of the frigates fortunately fell in with the Jamaica fleet, which accidentally escaped the danger; but the St. Eustatius convoy was taken; at least in part on the 2d and 3d of May. The convoy had been expected ever since the receipt of Sir George Rodney's letter on the 25th of March, and Lord Sandwich knew of the preparations of Monsieur de la Motte Piquet from the beginning of February, and yet no step had been taken to protect the one, or defeat the other; nay, so great was the negligence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that he never thought of making Admiral Darby acquainted with the expected arrival of the St. Eustatius convoy, till the 10th of May, and then dispatched a frigate to him, to give him orders to sail to a particular latitude, in order to protect a convoy, which had been taken just seven days before the frigate had been dispatched: Now, the probability was, that this frigate could not reach Admiral Darby in much less than a fortnight; so that near two months had elapsed between the receipt of Sir George Rodney's letter, giving notice of the sailing of the convoy, and the time when Admiral Darby got orders to sail for its protection.—He asked Gentlemen, if this alone was not sufficient to justify any motion that he should think proper to make against the First Lord of the Admiralty? There was only one excuse, which, however poor for a Naval Minister, ought to be admitted in such a case as the present; and that was, that he really had not any force sufficient to cope with Monsieur de la Motte Piquet. But, poor as this excuse must be in the mouth of an English Naval Minister, Lord Sandwich was not fortunate enough to have it; for it appeared from the monthly returns, that there were ships enough in port, which, from the month of March, when Sir George Rodney's letter gave notice of the intended sailing of the convoy from St. Eustatius, to the latter end of April, might have been got ready; he read a list of the ships, and including one or two frigates, there appeared to have been in our different ports, a force of the line, a force sufficient to have defeated Monsieur de la Motte Piquet; he read also the returns from the guardships, shewing the numbers on board, from which he proved, that if we had ships, so also we had men to put on board of them: So that he concluded, that the loss of the convoy could and ought to be attributed only to the mismanagement, or something worse, of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

3d, The third head of accusation was the letter from the Admiralty to the Mayor of Bristol. Admiral Darby, as appeared from the papers, had acquainted the Admiralty, that he had fallen in with a Swedish ship, the master of which informed him that he had been boarded by a frigate, under Spanish colours, belonging to the combined fleets, which were then in the Channel; and that, in consequence of this intelligence he had thought proper to return up the Channel for orders; and had put into Torbay. And here it was to be observed, that the master of the ship was an Englishman who would not deceive his country, and whose journal contained his story. How did the First Lord of the Admiralty answer this letter? In an insulting manner, telling the Admiral he did not believe the intelligence; and adding, if the accounts had been true, that the combined fleets had appeared in such a latitude, he (Admiral Darby) must have seen them. In answer to the Mayor of Bristol, he said, that the combined fleets were not in the Channel, and that Admiral Darby had put into Torbay only to water. This he must have known at the time to have been a falsehood; for the Admiral in his letter assigned a very different reason for returning into port, so that it looked as if the Naval Minister wanted to enhance the trade of Bristol, by inducing the merchants to send their

ships to sea, that he might deliver them into the hands of the enemy; just as he had sent Capt. Moutray into the hands of Admiral Cordova. But to show how completely the Admiralty either had been deceived itself, or had deceived the Mayor of Bristol, it appeared that Lord Stormont had, on the very date of the Admiralty letter to the Mayor, sent an express to Lord Carlisle, with positive intelligence, that the enemy was in the Channel.

4th, The fourth charge related to the management of the Dutch war. That war was, he said, of all foolish, absurd and mad undertakings, the most foolish, the most absurd, and the most mad. It had been represented to that House, in order to get them to approve of the war, that the Dutch were in a most defenceless state; that there was a very great party for us in Holland; and that we had only to make a vigorous effort in the beginning, to give that party the superiority in the Councils of the Republic. Upon such a state of the case, would not any one have expected that the Naval Minister would have signified the outset of the Dutch war by an appearance of an English squadron in the Texel? An attack might surely be expected to be attended with every success that we could wish for; but nothing was more foreign to the intention of Lord Sandwich; he furnished the enemy to equip those ships which he might have destroyed in the Texel; and then brought them to an action, which certainly rebounded greatly to the honour of Admiral Parker and his officers; and of the enemy too; but which was far from ending in so decisive a victory as might have been expected over an enemy, who was represented as weak and encircled. In this case also, as that of the St. Eustatius convoy, Lord Sandwich had many ships which he might have sent to reinforce Admiral Parker; the Sampson of 64 guns was one which, instead of sending directly to the Admiral, Lord Sandwich sent to the grand fleet, to which place she was to be sent for, if wanted. Here he took an opportunity to retract a thing which he had asserted, in a former debate, viz.—that it was a mere chance that had made the Berwick fall in with the squadron in the North Sea. This he found not to be true, for it now appeared that it was by order of the Admiralty she had joined the squadron. The squadron under a very gallant friend of his, and a Member of that House (Keith Stewart) had been kept in the Downs for the purpose of watching the Dutch; how well they had been watched, the safe arrival of Admiral Byland had proclaimed to the world; yet in this, he presumed his gallant friend was not to blame; at least, he had never been called to an account for it.

As an epitome of all the other charges, he subjoined a fifth, drawn from the latest circumstance, that of the meeting between Admiral Kempenfelt and the Brest fleet. He did not throw any new light on the subject, except that he read the names of the ships which might have been sent out to join our Rear-Admiral, and which, including the squadron in the Downs, made about twenty fall of the line. With this force which might, he said, have been sent out, it was not to be doubted but through the known bravery and abilities of Admiral Kempenfelt, we should have completely destroyed the French fleet and convoy.

He concluded by observing, as he had done already on a former occasion, that his first motion ought to be for a removal of Lord Sandwich from his Majesty's Councils; but he thought it inexpedient now. He would first move a censure upon him, and, if he should carry that, he would follow it up with an Address to the King, which, no doubt, would have its effects; and then undoubtedly he would pursue the enquiry through every part, when the Minister, whose administration should be the subject of it, should no longer be vested with the power to defeat it. He then moved the following resolution, "That it appears to this Committee, that there was gross mismanagement in the administration of naval affairs; in the year 1781."

Lord Mulgrave opposed the motion, from the apparent frivolity of the reasons on which it was founded. His Lordship said, that it was so very groundless, he was convinced in his conscience, that it had been framed long before the papers then lying on the table, from whence it was pretended to have originated, were submitted to the House. He would, however, little in itself as it merited attention, out of respect to the Committee, to whose consideration it had been offered, shew, to the clearest demonstration, how futile was its foundation.—The first circumstance which the Honourable Gentleman had thought fit to censure, was the not employing ships to look into the enemy's ports, particularly that of Brest. Now, to this he must reply, what every man in the least conversant with naval affairs could acquaint the Committee with the truth of, that it would not only be an expensive, but an idle task to station ships upon—for our looking into the enemy's ports would answer no manner of purpose—we had always more certain information than could be collected by that precarious inspection, by our intelligence from the enemy's own country. I say precarious, continued his Lordship; for it is well known, that the same wind that would send our vessels to look into any of the French ports, would keep the French from coming out; besides, if they had no mind to come out upon the appearance of any ship of ours off any part of their coasts, there are signals placed all along them, which in a moment would give the alarm of any hostile appearance, and put all our vessels in port upon their guard. And again, if the enemy resolved to give us battle, there would be still as little occasion to peer in upon their ports, since it were their wish to come out; and, if we also desired it, they would not of course decline a meeting. Thus, Sir, the first circumstance fails to the ground.

The Honourable Gentleman said too, that we had not sent frigates to protect Jersey till there was no occasion for them. We sent them, as we always will send them,—whenever there is need of them. That island was indeed taken by surprise, but that circumstance is not imputable to the navy, and I trust a like accident will not happen again. Jersey has now a good natural force, under a vigilant Commander, and whatever it may apprehend itself outmatched, God timely notice for a sufficient reinforcement to repel any attack that may be made upon it. We have better employment for our frigates than to station them upon an unnecessary cruise round that island, and not only an unnecessary but a destructive one; for I must inform the Honourable Gentleman, that this plan of watching, and this looking in, that he would recommend to the Admiralty, would be the most ruinous for our ships could be employed in; for there is more damage done to a vessel by such a lounging kind of duty, than the most active they could be bent on.

With regard to what the Honourable Gentleman has censured the Admiralty for, in refusing compliance with the wish of Admiral Parker for a greater force, I must observe, that however the ardent spirit of that gallant Admiral might have prompted him to immediate action with the Dutch fleet, and consequently induce him to overlook other matters, as if secondary to that object;—the Admiralty differed in opinion from the Admiral; and I truly, when the Committee are informed of the reason, they will think they differed wisely.—There was just at that time one Baltic fleet of the greatest consequence going out, while another was hourly expected home; and of what value this latter was to the nation, gentlemen may form an estimate, when I tell them that fleet brought home stores sufficient for a two years consumption of this country: Wherefore, instead of gratifying the thirst for glory of the brave Admiral, I hope the gentlemen will see, that the wisdom of his being but secondary to that of conveying. However, when this was effected, that was provided, the best that circumstance would admit of. A ship in force was got in readiness with all speed, and sent to a certain rendezvous, of which the Admiral had notice; and he was all at the same time enjoined that if he wanted greater strength, upon letting the Admiralty know, he should be supplied at the same time, or any other place of rendezvous he should appoint.

Having thus cleared away the preliminaries to the gentleman's story hold, I shall proceed, said his Lordship, to demolish his boasted fortress itself. And the first point to be gained is, the refutation of what the Hon. Gentleman has advanced respecting Monsieur de Grasse's getting out of Brest, while Admiral Darby was at Cork, waiting for the victuals to proceed to Gibraltar. I have so often repeated it to the



House, that it is scarce necessary to mention it now. It is the most precarious thing on earth to depend on the meeting of a fleet sailing out of Brest: a thousand accidents may conduce to its escape, if escape it seeks. Was it not, therefore, the wisest course the Admiralty could take, when they had all the reason in the world to suppose that a junction was intended between the French and Spanish fleets, in order to prevent the relief of Gibraltar, to send Admiral Darby as soon as ever the wind would permit him to take the victuallers under convoy, and endeavour to get before the combined fleet to that relief, which they were to join for the purpose of preventing. No man in his senses can doubt the propriety of the measure. On this topic, therefore, it is needless to enlarge; nor will the Honourable Gentleman's second point be found to be a whit more tenable than his first.

He accuses us with permitting the capture of the *Eufasia* fleet, by Mons. Pique, although we had near two months notice. The Admiralty did every thing in their power to prevent this disaster. On the first intimation of the *Eufasia* fleet being sent home by Admiral Rodney, a dispatch was instantly sent off to Admiral Darby, at Gibraltar, for a detachment to protect it; and so very near was this detachment to the prevention of this unfortunate capture, that a part of it fell in with a part of Mons. de la Motte Pique's squadron, and had an engagement with it. In this case, therefore, where has the Admiralty been to blame? They had no force at home at the time of Admiral Rodney's notice, and they sent for it to where they thought it could be best spared. If any of our ships of force had returned into our ports in the interim, they would have been, doubtless, immediately sent out for the desired protection. But as the nature of our expensive war was such as at that crisis demanded, and had our navy dispersed from home, round the different quarters of the globe where their service was necessary—the Admiralty did all that circumstances admitted, and will be therefore acquitted of misconduct in this point also.

In respect to his third point, I shall only observe, as in a former debate, I fully answered this very charge of the Admiralty ill-treating Admiral Darby, and misbehaving the Mayor of Bristol; that if Admiral Darby thought himself ill-treated, it is absurd in the Hon. Gentleman to call him brave and spirited, while he still remains under the administration of a man who could so grossly abuse him, as the Hon. Gentleman affects to think my Lord Sandwich has officially done. No, Sir, the Admiralty is convinced that the Board of Admiralty had reason for not giving the same degree of credit to his intelligence that he did himself; and it is thus, that without absurdity, I reconcile the spirit of the Admiralty with his continuance in his duty.

The Hon. Gentleman seemed to lay some stress upon the account in the *Brig-magazine*, tallying with his oral report. But is this an argument? It could be not have written as well as told a falsehood, if he was bent upon deceiving, as we suspected that he was? In the same persuasion that we had written to Admiral Darby, we also replied to the letter of the Mayor of Bristol; and if we did not contradict what we then wrote, it was because it was unnecessary. This whole country was in possession of the fact, when we sent the account off to Ireland. The Hon. Gentleman himself has said so, and therefore need no further answer upon that head. I have thus dismissed his third point, and am now come to his fourth and last, in regard to the Admiralty's sending out Admiral Kempenfelt with twelve sail of the line against nineteen.

I have already remarked the uncertainty of meeting the Brest fleet coming out of Brest harbour, which uncertainty is rendered still greater by the shortness of the days, and the greater variety of weather in winter than in summer. It would be therefore the height of madness to have kept our whole fleet employed in a service of observation, which, in the end, may be fruitless and destructive; for if, in such case, the French fleet should have slipped out, unknown to us, and got to their destination, the whole of our West India Islands must have inevitably fallen into their hands. But not so unwisely did the Admiralty act; they sent forward eleven or twelve vessels as ever left England, under Admiral Rodney, to join our fleet in the West Indies for the protection of our possessions in that quarter, and for the destruction also, I hope, of whatever part of the enemy's armament might arrive there; and we kept Admiral Kempenfelt's squadron—not in expectation that twelve could cope with nineteen ships, but that twelve should do what it has done, follow, attack, and annoy them, wherever they could most advantageously do it. Our views here have been fully answered, and, I trust, our hopes elsewhere will not be less successful.

I have now gone through every one of the Hon. Gentleman's charges, and I flatter myself I have not left on the mind of any one who has heard me the shadow of a doubt on this wretched subject. It remains that I should entreat the pardon of the Committee for trespassing so much on their patience on an accusation so evidently fallacious, that I trust the Committee will, with me, unanimously join in rejecting a motion founded on so shadowy a basis.

Lord Howe apologized to the Committee for not being so well acquainted with the contents of the papers on the table as he could wish; but from what he had heard in the course of the debate, as well as from the extracts which were read, he begged leave to offer some remarks. In the article of frigates being stationed to watch off Brest, he had the misfortune, he said, of differing with the noble Lord on the floor, (Lord Mulgrave) (we, in his professional line, as he looked upon frigates sometimes to be necessary, and sometimes to be used with safety. No doubt; quicker and more certain intelligence was generally to be gained on land, but frigates could tell whether an enemy had sailed out of harbour or not, and consequently give that intelligence to the main fleet.

From this his Lordship inadvertently rather on what a Board of Admiralty should do, than what the present Board of Admiralty had done. Here he went into a number of naval minutiae, in which he seemed to show great professional knowledge and observation; he particularly observed, that much should be left to the discretion of a commanding officer of tried skill and integrity, as so many things depended on the instant, which the Board of Admiralty could not possibly know of, which if neglected, the same occasion might never occur; he seemed to apply this last remark to the conduct of Admiralty towards Admiral Darby, as if sufficient powers were not given him at the time he put into Torbay, when the combined fleets were out. On this point his Lordship took occasion to mention an anecdote of Admiral Darby, very much to his honour; he said, that when that Admiral was but a Lieutenant of the second rank, under Admiral Rowley, he was pointed out to him, after a very severe action, as an officer of such distinguished merit, that though all over bruised and wounded with the splinters occasioned by a cannon ball, he refused being carried down to be dressed, but stood to his quarters during the whole of the action.

This he thought it his duty to mention on the present occasion, and to remark at the same time, how mortifying it must be to a brave man to fly from an enemy. To decline fighting, he observed, was, in some respects, a degree of prudence; but though we were unhappily engaged in so general a war, it could not be always defensive; the time would come when we must act on the offensive, let the risk be never so great, and perhaps it was better to do it in time, lest the consequences may be more fatal.

In respect to the affair of Admiral Kempenfelt, he saw it in quite a different light to what the noble Lord did. If an enemy was preparing a force, no matter of what description, it was the business of the Board of Admiralty to know, as far as they could, what that force consisted of; and if they could not precisely ascertain that, to take care to send out a fleet rather superior than otherwise. But it appeared that Admiralty knew of 17 or 18 sail being in readiness; they, therefore, had a right to conclude a junction of the whole, and be prepared for them. No such conduct, he observed, had been adopted; on the contrary, twelve sail of the line only were sent, and the excuse for that small number is, that no more ships could be spared. Admitting this last excuse to be true, he then would ask, why were they sent at all? as it was confessed by the noble Lord it was very uncertain whether they could meet with Mons. Guichenot; and he could add, having met with Mons. Guichenot, it was very providential they were not all captured.

Before the noble Lord sat down, he called on Lord Mulgrave to satisfy him in this last particular, as he would be governed in giving his assent or dissent to the motion in consequence. Lord Mulgrave said, he always listened to the noble Lord with great attention and respect, and only differed from him, on points in which he could not be convinced. He then applied to the question relative to Admiral Kempenfelt, in which he did little more than state the reasons he gave at first.

Lord Howe said those reasons were not satisfactory to him. Mr. Webb condemned the conduct of the Admiralty, not only in re-

spect to the charges laid against them in the present motion, but in their general conduct. He spoke to their neglect of not having a proper quantity of ships always ready for service, considering the great demand there must be for them in such a time of general war. That the Admiralty in excuse had said, they wanted docks to build them in, till he pointed out the remedy, which he heard, in some respects, was adopted. He likewise spoke of the rottenness of some of the timbers used in the building and repairing of ships; the great delay used in the former of these articles, and contrasted it with the dispatch of the French marine. In short, he said, whenever he turned his eyes to the conduct of the Admiralty, he saw nothing but blunders, corruption, and inattention, he therefore would give his hearty assent to the motion.

The Hon. J. Townshend, after paying some compliments to Lord Mulgrave, said, however great the intimacy was between him and the First Lord of the Admiralty, he much had come out in the course of the debate, as he hoped that intimacy would be no bar to his giving his assent to the motion. He added other reasons, which he hoped would be conclusive on his Lordship's determinations.

At half an hour past two o'clock the House divided,
For the motion, 103
Against it, 205
Majority, 102

The Speaker then resumed the Chair, and the House adjourned until Monday.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 9. St. James's, February 9.

THE King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable George Germain, (commonly called Lord George Germain) and to the heirs-male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the names, titles, and titles of Baron Bolebrooke in the county of Sussex, and Viscount Sackville of Drayton in the county of Northampton.

[War Office Promotions in our next.]

INTELLIGENCE FROM LORDS, Feb. 8.

The *Manitoba* man of war has taken near the Cape a French frigate of 40 guns, and a valuable store.

The *True Briton*, Steward, from Jamaica to London, is taken by an American privateer, and carried into Rhode Island.

The *Nancy*, Nelson, from Jamaica to London, foundered; the crew saved.

The Admiral Rowley privateer has taken and carried into Jamaica a Spanish vessel called the *Galvez*, bound from St. Sebastian to the Havana.

The *Brunetta*, Litten, from London to Charleston, is taken and carried into Beaufort in North Carolina.

The *Dankbarheid* is the Dutch East Indiaman, prize to Commodore Johnstone, that was in distress when the Romney left her.

The *Carolina*, Pettibon, from Cork to Ostend, is lost at Bude, good part of the cargo saved; the vessel is gone to pieces, and all the crew drowned except one man.

The *Harriot*, Dawson, from Liverpool to Jamaica, is taken by a French privateer.

The *Fox* frigate, Captain Windsor, has taken and carried into Jamaica two rich Spanish prizes, both valued at £50,000. They are called the *Seogro* Guipuzcoa, and the *Dama* Biscaya, bound from St. Sebastian to the Havannah.

Portsmouth, 5. The Romney man of war arrived here from St. Helena, parted a few days since, in a gale of wind, with five Dutch prizes, and a few transports; they were left with the Jason, one of the Dutch East Indiamen it is feared is lost, as she lost all her masts before the Romney left her.

The Danish Indiaman, *Hope*, Captain Ledberg, from India to Copenhagen, put back to Sadras the 5th of April 1782, to water, per letter from Calcutta, dated 14th May 1782, per Belmont.

The Jamaica Packet, Taylor, from Quebec to Jamaica, was taken by the Necker privateer, after an engagement of two hours, in which the Jamaica Packet had three killed and two wounded, and carried her into Port au Prince in Hispaniola.

The *N. S. D. Concepcion*, of 300 tons, from Lisbon to Cork, with salt and fruit, is totally lost near Appledore, Devon; the people saved.

The *Northumberland* East Indiaman caught fire under the line, but it was got under without any material damage; some private property was obliged to be thrown overboard.

Portsmouth, 6. Sailed for the East Indies, Gibraltar 80 guns, Commodore Bickerton, Captain Hicks; Cumberland, 74, Allen; Defence, 74, Newnham; Scipio, 64, Graves; Africa, 64, McDowell; Inflexible, 64, Chetwynd; Juno, 32, Montague; Harriot armed transport; Minerva ditto; Darton, West; Ceres, Price; Alfred, Brown; Ganges, Dempster; Royal Henry, Dundas; Calcutta, Thompson; Talbot, Taylor; Major, Arrhur; Norfolk, Bonham; Nottingham, Curist; Royal Bithon, Mears; Kent, Stokes; Warren Hastings, Lakin; Morris; Elliot; Hawke, Scott; Worcester, Cook; Ann and Amelia, Popham.

Same time, sailed, his Majesty's ships *Agamemnon*, *Assistance*, *Alexander*, *Magnificent*, and *Renown*, which are to proceed with the above part of the way.

Also, the Success frigate, with a few ships, for Gibraltar.

And, the *Argo* frigate, with some transports, for the coast of Guinea.

The *Melba* frigate was to have sailed with the above; but one of the East Indiamen ran foul of her, and carried away her bowsprit.

From the London Papers, Feb. 9.

Paris, Jan. 30. By letters lately received from Port-Mahon, we learn, that the fire of the place had entirely ceased, and that the commander, to prevent his artillery from being dismounted, had withdrawn his cannon into the fort. Queen's fort was evacuated on the 7th, and they are now undermining Fort Marlborough. It was reckoned that in four days they should be able to blow it up. The Captain of a tartan which arrived at Marseilles on the 16th says, that General Mifflay had made a fully with 400 men, who were repulsed by the Miquelets, leaving 150 dead upon the place.

Admiral Rodney was met on the 16th by a neutral vessel at which time he was exceedingly annoyed by storms, and was endeavouring to regain his port.

The squadron which is to sail for America from Cadix is composed of the *St. Domingo* (a new ship) the *Glorious*, *San Pedro*, and *San Pablo*, each of 70 guns; the *San Leandro*, 50, a hulk of 40, and three frigates. The convoy will consist of about 30 sail, carrying three regiment of 1200 effective men each, and from four to five hundred recruits, for the regiments already in America. This convoy has had a good wind.—*Brussels Gazette*.

L O N D O N.

Government have received information by the way of Holland, which states the agreeable event of an entire termination having been put to the Mharatta war in the East-Indies. The particulars brought in these accounts are; that a second engagement had taken place between the Company's forces, under the command of Sir Eyre Coote, and Hyder Ally, the event of which proved decisive to the part of the British General. The circumstance that particularly contributes to this victory was the defection of twenty thousand Mharatta horse, which came over to Sir Eyre Coote, a few days previous to the action. Hyder Ally, according to the same accounts, was entirely reduced by this last blow, his army so much dispirited, and the confidence in him so much diminished, that it was not deemed at all probable he would ever be able to make any considerable head-a-

gain. No regular information has been received of the above interesting intelligence, but it was nevertheless believed at several of the offices this morning.

The Courier packet, with the mail of the first instant from Dover to Ostend is taken, and advice of her capture arrived at the Post-office this day.

It is imagined that Commodore Johnstone is gone to Lisbon, to represent to that Court the insult offered by Mons. Sufrin to the Portuguese government, by the attack made on his Squadron in the harbour of Port Praya last summer.

The Admiralty Board gave orders at their last meeting for twelve more armed ships, to mount from 18 to 26 guns, to be taken up for the protection of the coasting trade, on account of the French and Dutch privateers now coming out.

By a frigate which is arrived at Plymouth, we are informed, that they passed by Brest harbour on Monday last, and saw the French fleet in harbour, with their sails bent.

The friends of Sir Henry Clinton have been particularly attentive to Gen. Arnold since his arrival in England, and one day lately the Duke of N. gave a public dinner on his account. Lord Cornwallis will not appear in the British Senate till he is regularly exchanged, according to the tenor of his parole.

Dispatches are preparing at the East-India House, to be sent to Madras and Bengal, by the Company's packet, the *Astrolabe*, of 24 guns.

Accounts are received at the India House of the death of the Right Honourable Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, Colonel of the 78th regiment of Highlanders. His Lordship died at sea the latter end of August, on his passage to India.

The late Earl of Seaforth dying without issue male, the title is extinct. His Lordship married Lady Caroline Stanhope, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Harrington, by whom he has left an only daughter.

The body of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Seaforth was thrown into the sea, after the usual ceremony was said over him by the Reverend Mr. Leggot.—This country has sustained a considerable loss in the death of his Lordship, who was an enterprising and brave officer.

Yesterday morning died at his house in Downing Street, the Honourable Lieutenant-General Frazer, after three days illness, to the unspeakable grief of his surviving relations and friends.—Several morning papers having, upon hear-say report, conveyed to the public an idea, that an effort in vomiting occasioned the bursting of a blood vessel, which brought about his sudden exit, we have authority from his nearest relation, at whose desire the most respectable members of the faculty have examined his remains, to say, that no rupture of any kind, or visible diseased appearance, produced this sudden and fatal event.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated in May 1781.

"The Governor General and Council have actually paid to Moodajel Boolta, the Raja of Berar, the sum of 16 lacks of rupees, or 185,600 l. to prevent his invading and despoiling those provinces, on the borders of which he has had an army stationed for many months. This shameful concession, so far nothing of the heavy addition it makes to the pecuniary distresses of the government of Bengal, is, in fact, a revival and acknowledgment of the dormant claim of the Marattas of the Berar to a *chout*, or fixed tribute from the revenues of Bengal: Such is the consequence and effect of a war, undertaken for the avowed and single purpose of acquiring territory, revenue, and immediate plunder from the Marattas. A government, that acts on such principles, may provoke and defy the justice of providence for a time, but cannot escape it very long. The day of retribution of India, is coming.

"The India Company's bonds in Bengal, bearing 8 per cent. interest, were at 4 per cent. discount in April 1781; and, in the month following, hardly negotiable on any terms.

"The Governor General of Bengal, in February 1781, was on the point of making over the country of Tinivelli (belonging to the Nabob of Arcot) to the Dutch, and would have done it, if he had not been most fortunately prevented by the Nabob and the Council of Fort St. George."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 9.

"The motion made by the Marquis of Carmarthen in the House of Lords on Thursday last, to declare it to be derogatory to the honour of that House, for his Majesty to call up a certain Right Honourable person (Lord G. G.) as a Peer of Great Britain, is said to have given great offence to a certain personage, and to have wounded the feelings of the person alluded to much more than the sentence of the Court Martial by which he was broke and stigmatized. The noble Marquis is determined to move the question again on Monday, *de novo*, and to repeat it every day, till it shall be fairly met, and answered. It is a fact that Lord George Germaine will be created a Peer; the patent for that purpose is making out; but it is said that his Lordship will not be called up till the sentence of the Court Martial shall be done away.

It is confidently reported, that the Lord Chancellor positively refused to receive a certain person, though his Majesty should think proper to ennoble him, with the odium of the sentence of the Court Martial upon his head.

General Arnold has been received with the highest marks of honour and respect at St. James's; and her Majesty's wishes have been pretty freely circulated at Court, that the nobility would make it a point to visit his lady.

"No official or authentic information respecting Minorea has been received, though, from the perfect silence observed by Ministry and their friends upon the subject, it is much to be feared that the place is in the hands of the enemy, though the particulars of it have not yet transpired.

"In the debate of Thursday last, on the question proposed by Mr. Fox on the navy, the arguments were of a very interesting nature during the whole time, and grew very warm towards the morning. Mr. Sheridan, at one o'clock, made a most excellent speech, supporting, in the most able manner, the motion of his honourable friends; contending, that every disgrace and calamity we endured, was to be attributed to his mismanagement. Amongst other points, Mr. Sheridan touched on the inactive state of some of our best commanders. There were two then in his eye, he said, (Lord Howe and Admiral Pigot,) whose presence at that time on shore, could not but give a very general concern. He did not by any means think it enough, that their withholding their service should be attempted to be justified by any slight excuse. Their assistance he thought peculiarly requisite in such a moment of danger; and

that they should be for having withdrawn.

"Admiral Pigot these commanders of sailing, but that it at such a time as the received for little Board, requiring his was much indisposed expected with all possible; and, upon which came to him words: "His Majesty's services; and will able Admiral had to that time.

"Lord Howe was it gave him much main at home, when required abroad, he should be called sons at large.

"The removal of Department, of which as likely to take place, that the Lord upon him that post, good sense; and he less obnoxious, and Navy; upon which years enjoyed that upon him the office partment.

"The Lord Able speaker and undoubtedly in possession of every thing for the blishment is not thought advisable resh of the Navy is elected the Navy."

"The Patriots there wife in this; for House of Commons Chief Justice of the ers, very high in and able debaters. Lord Advocate the uior General, the the Senate, while in any of the for

"The appointment can department, it is the intention America, as that declared himself

"The extraordinary man being seized blind-folded to a general opinion is, General Arnold.

"It was affirmed and the Marquis quarrel which took tion in the House Lord George's

"The report of credit. And of capitalization

"The steps a further of Lord precedent to this 1781. And a

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John Erskine, Mr Fisher, a end of the br behaved before highly becom Sutherland F quition from er in Chief, City Guard,

On Sunday ble cotter from the island of

that they should be called upon to assign some reason or other, for having withdrawn themselves from the service of their country.

"Admiral Pigot said, he was extremely sorry to be one of these commanders the Honourable Gentleman had been describing, but that it was not his fault that he should be found, at such a time as the present one, on shore. He had, he said, received some little time ago, a message from the Admiralty Board, requiring his immediate attendance. At that time he was much indisposed; but judging that his presence might be expected with all possible haste, he came to town as fast as he could; and, upon his arrival at the Admiralty, Lord Sandwich came to him, and addressed himself in the following words: "His Majesty is highly pleased at the tender of your services, and will think of it." This was all the Honourable Admiral had to say, for he had not heard any thing since that time.

"Lord Howe was rather reserved than otherwise. He said it gave him much uneasiness, that he should be obliged to remain at home, when his services were thought to be so much required abroad; but all he would observe was, that whenever he should be called upon by the House, he would give his reasons at large.

"The removal of the Secretary of State for the American Department, of which step you were advised some time ago, as likely to take place, is now come to pass. It is also equally true, that the Lord Advocate of Scotland was invited to take upon him that post. His Lordship, however, had too much good sense, and has managed matters so well, as to obtain the less obnoxious, and more lucrative one of Treasurer to the Navy; upon which Welbore Ellis, Esq; who has for many years enjoyed that situation, has been prevailed upon to take upon him the office of Secretary of State for the American Department.

"The Lord Advocate of Scotland, who is certainly a most able speaker and popular member of the Lower House, is undoubtedly in possession of a promise that he shall have the Secretaryship for the East India department; but, as that establishment is not likely to be formed this year, it has been thought advisable to give him, in the mean time, the Treasurer'ship of the Navy, which, next to Paymaster of the Land-forces, is esteemed the most profitable place in the gift of the Crown. The *Parliament* themselves must allow the Ministry to have been wise in this; for there is no one so servicable to them in the House of Commons. The present Lord Chancellor, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, when Commissioners, were high in the estimation of the public, as great orators and able debaters. But their retreat from the House left the Lord Advocate the whole field to himself. The present Solicitor General, though eminent at the bar, makes no figure in the Senate, while the Attorney General seldom shows himself in any of the front seats.

"The appointment of Mr Ellis to the head of the American department, leaves the Public under no kind of doubt, that it is the intention of Government to prosecute the war against America, as that gentleman is well known to have uniformly declared himself for the most vigorous and coercive measures.

"The extraordinary account in a London paper, of a gentleman being seized in the streets, and carried away in a coach blind-folded to an unknown house, is strictly true. The general opinion is, that the person seized upon was mistaken for General Arnold."

Extract of another letter from London, Feb. 9.

"It was affirmed confidently, that Lord George Germaine and the Marquis of Carmarthen went out to day to decide a quarrel which took place in consequence of the Marquis's motion in the House of Lords on Thursday last, concerning Lord George's being to be called up to the House of Lords.

"The report relative to the capture of Minorca gains greater credit. And, it has been positively asserted, that the articles of capitulation are in town.

"The steps antecedent to the enquiry into the causes of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis are exactly similar to those taken precedent to the enquiry into the conduct of the marine in 1781. And a similar end will probably attend it."

On Monday last, died at his house here, John Sydsell of Ruchlaw, Esquire.

Upon the 8th current, died at Lanark, in the 75th year of his age, Bailie Christopher Bannatyne merchant there.

On Monday last came on at Forfar, the election of a member of Parliament for that county, in place of the late Lord Panmure, when Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Esq; was elected by a great majority of votes.

The London papers differ exceedingly with regard to the division in the House of Commons on Mr Fox's motion concerning the navy. Some of them contend, that it stood 183 against 205, while others insist that it was 103 to 205. We are apt to imagine that the last is the true state of the question; and we are the rather of this opinion, because a morning paper, which arrived yesterday, had the first state of the vote, and the same paper, of next day, gives the latter state, the publishers acknowledging their error in the former statement of the matter.

The trial of Robert Steedman, mentioned in our last, continued till twelve o'clock on Monday night. The evidence was summed up, on the part of the Crown, by Mr Solicitor General Murray, and for the pannel, by Mr John MacLaurin. Yesterday, the Jury returned their verdict, finding the pannel guilty, but unanimously recommending him to mercy, on account of his youth. In consequence of this verdict, sentence of death was pronounced against him, ordaining him to be executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh on Wednesday the 27th of March next.

This day was executed on the Sands of Leith, within the flood-mark, pursuant to the sentence of the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Wilson Potts, late Commander of the Dreadnought privateer belonging to Newcastle, convicted of piracy on the high seas. He was conducted from the Tol-booth by a party of the City Guard, attended by the Rev. Dr John Erskine, one of the ministers of this city, and the Rev. Mr Fisher, a clergyman of the Church of England. At the end of the bridge, Mr Potts was indulged with a coach. He behaved before, and at the place of execution, in a manner highly becoming his unhappy situation. A company of the Sutherland Fencible regiment, quartered in Leith, upon a requisition from the Magistrates of Edinburgh to the Commander in Chief, attended at the place of execution, as well as the City Guard, to prevent disturbance.

On Sunday morning early arrived in Leith roads the Nimble cutter from a cruise. On the 8th, about 40 leagues east of the island of May, she fell in with two frigates, to whom she

made the private signal, but it not being answered, concluded them to be enemies ships; and upon approaching within a mile of them, plainly perceived them to be Dutch. The Nimble is a copper-bottomed cutter, mounts 16 eighteen pounders carronades, and sails remarkably fast.

The two prizes taken by the Hannibal, of Commodore Johnstone's squadron, are going on for India; they were bound to the Mauritius, deeply laden with valuable stores; and the one carrying 22 guns, was put into commission, to strengthen the English fleet in India.

On Friday se'ennight a Danish East-Indiaman called the Grove Schimmelhan, Jens Nulson Hornberg master, after suffering considerable damage in a storm, having lost her rudder, &c. arrived off Campbellton, where she made signals of distress, in consequence of which several boats with pilots went out to her assistance, and with great difficulty brought her safe into harbour. She had been out six weeks, was bound for China, and laden with naval stores, claret, brandy, geneva, &c.

A barge belonging to Rothfay, laden with herrings, is lost in the Frith of Clyde, all the crew perished; as was another belonging to the same place, on Phula Lyle, the crew saved.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, who was captured by De Grasse's fleet, in autumn last, to his correspondent in Aberdeen, dated from Charleston, December 29.

"During my stay in the French fleet, the treatment I met with, far exceeded any thing I could have expected; indeed, I shall ever remember with gratitude, the politeness and many civilities I received from the Count de Vandreuil, and his officers in the Sceptre, a 74 gun ship, in which I was prisoner, as also, some particular marks of favour which the Admiral himself honoured me with; that of sending me ashore noways dependent on Washington, and consequently exempted from the disagreeable necessity of asking any favour of him or any other rebel officer, is a delicacy of conduct which I can never forget.

"Long ere now, you will have known the unhappy fate of our army in Virginia. It was indeed an unexpected event, on which I find there are various opinions among the officers; some blame the commander in chief, others assert, that a retreat was practicable, and that there was an error in not attacking the French West-India troops, previous to their junction with Rochambeau and Washington; be that as it may, certain it is, that had Admiral Graves, on the 5th of September, attacked the French fleet without permitting them to form, which was evidently in his power, and seemed to be his original intention, not only all the disasters that have happened might have been prevented, but the enemy's fleet must infallibly have been destroyed, from the unfavourable position it was in, and from various other circumstances, all of which could not be known to the English Admiral, but they would quickly have appeared, had he pushed on to the attack, without altering his first line of battle. My situation at that time on board the French fleet, gave me the opportunity of knowing many matters, which, perhaps, will never be public in England, and from these I may venture to say, that there never was so glorious an opportunity as on that day, of destroying not only that fleet, but even annihilating the French navy; for, from the Count de Grasse's fleet, originally very ill manned, there were then on shore 1800 of his best seamen, with all the boats of the fleet; the sick were from 50 to 70 on board of each ship; three lines of battle ships, and one of 50 guns, were at the mouth of York river, effectually separated from the rest. No frigate was out to reconnoitre, at the time the English appeared, and until they were within two and a half leagues of the middle ground, they were believed to be the fleet of Mont. Barras, with a convoy from Rhode Island; when the mistake was discovered, all was confusion; it was impossible to form without exposing either half of their fleet, to the whole of the English, nor to get to sea, without tacking in the face of their enemy, who had the most perfect command of the wind, in a certainty of entering the Chesapeake.

"By the avowal of the French officers, many of their ships might have been drove on shore, the consequence of which would at least have been the capture of the four ships at York River, and of the fleet of Mont. Barras, who arrived six days afterwards. Yet all these advantages the English Admiral chose to forego, in permitting the French to come out without interruption, and to form their line a breast of him, and even then, some unfortunate mistake in the signals is said to have prevented the division under Admiral Hood from joining in the attack of their van, at a time when the rear and part of the centre could not get to its assistance.

"Never did I feel so exulting a joy, as on seeing the English fleet standing in with full sail towards the Chesapeake, nor so bitter a grief as when I saw them haul up their colours. The events that have lately happened will no doubt occasion fresh clamours at home, happy if they do not cause a despondence in your government; for whatever your patriots may say, I am well convinced, that nothing is wanting to a reduction of the rebels, but proper exertions with the force on this side the Atlantic, and an improvement of the advantages we possess, particularly that capital one we enjoy in the affections of the negroes; and I will venture to say, that until these are called forth, the rebellion in the Southern provinces will never cease. For five weeks past, our possessions in South Carolina have been confined to John's Island and the neck of Charleston, yet the troops actually here are three times superior in numbers to the rebel army under Green, that has lately been increased by a reinforcement from Virginia, but is still inferior to our army. It is painful to remark, that notwithstanding every necessary support it afforded from home, nothing of moment is effected here; on the contrary, one would be apt to imagine that the intention was rather to foster than to crush the rebellion. Perhaps the arrival of General Leslie and Lord Dunmore, may effect a favourable change in the course of the winter."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Feb. 11.

"On Friday last a fisher-boat belonging to Torrie, was over-set opposite to the Cove; one man, of the name of Robertson, was drowned; the other three got upon the keel, and remained till the boat floated almost to the Cove harbour, where they were brought ashore. Yesterday, Robertson's son, who was in the boat when she over-set, died; and the other two are very ill."

TO BE LET AT PRESTONPANS.

And entered to at Whitlandy next.

BREWING-HOUSE, with Lofts for grain, malt-burn, and Kiln. There is a good Dwelling-house and large Stable belonging to the above; also a Steep for grain, and a Well, thought to be the best water for brewing in the country, and all within itself.

For particulars enquire at Robert Burns merchant, opposite the Fountain-well, Edinburgh; or John Howison mason, west end of Prestonpans, who will show the premises.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

SATURDAY next, February 16, will be presented, a Comedy called, THE WEST INDIAN.

Beleour, Mr WARD;
Stockwell, Mr Banks; Captain Dudley, Mr Taylor; Charles Dudley, Mr Knight; Fulmer, Mr Charteris; Varland, Mr Hollingworth; Binkley, Mr Tannett; Sallor, Mr T. Bank;
Add Major O'Flaherty, Mr HALLION.
Louisa Dudley, Miss Kirby; Lady Ruffort, Mrs Charteris; Mrs Fulmer, Mrs Gaudry; Lucy, Mrs Tannett;
And Charlotte Ruffort, Mrs BULELEY.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Lowell, Mr KNIGHT;
Duke's Servant, Mr Taylor; Sir Harry's Servant, Mr Hallion; Tom, Mr Tannett; Freeman, Mr Simpson; Kingdon, Mr Charteris;
And Philip, Mr Hollingworth.

Lady Charlotte's Maid, Mrs Mountfort; Lady Bab's Maid, Mrs Tannett; Cook, Mrs Charteris;
And Kiddy, Mrs KNIVETON.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE,

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of CALDHAM, and these parts of LUTHER MUIR annexed to the said lands, and now inclosed therewith, lying within the parish of Aberluthus, or Marykirk, and Sheriffdom of Kincardine, consisting of about 170 acres arable land, and 75 acres of planting and muir, all inclosed and subdivided, and paying yearly of gross rent 84l. 6s. 10d. Sterling.

The lands hold of the Crown, and lie upon the banks of the river Luthy, in a pleasant country, about three miles from the thriving village of Laurencekirk, where there is a weekly market; and only one mile from each of the two populous villages of Fettercairn and Marykirk, having excellent well made roads to all these villages, and also to the Burghs of Montrose and Brechin, which are distant only about five miles.

The tenants houses and offices belonging to the different farms, are all in good repair, and the plantings are pretty extensive, and in a thriving condition, and in a few years will be very valuable, as most of the old wood in that part of the country is cut down. The proprietor was lately in the natural position of the Mains, and laid out considerably in improvements.

Any person intending to purchase, upon applying to the proprietor, or to Mr William Billie writer in Montrose, will get what further information is necessary respecting these subjects.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 13th day of March 1781, between the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

LOT I. The RIGHT of PRESENTATION of Three Burghs Students of Philosophy in the University of St Andrews, and of other three Burghs Students of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh. Each of the former have 10 l. Sterling yearly; and each of the latter have 100 l. Scots yearly; during their courses, which continue three years.—The Burghs at St Andrews are paid by the burgh of Cupar, and those at Edinburgh by the Magistrates, Council, and Treasurer of that city, in consequence of a sum long ago mortified in the hands of these corporations.

LOT II. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of old extent of Blawhannan, otherwise Buchanan, with the tiends and pertinents, lying in the parish of Kilmarnock, and shire of Dumfriesshire. This SuperiORITY holds of the Crown, and gives a clear qualification to vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament. The property is held by two vassals who pay of money, victual, and casualties, about 19 l. Sterling of feu-duties.

LOT III. The SUPERIORITY of the Thirty-Shilling Land of old extent of Helington Mains, the Two-Merk Land of old extent commonly called the Four-Merk Land of Helington Muir, otherwise called Stone Calvey, extending to a Two Pound Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny land of old extent, with the pertinents lying, within the bailiary of Kyle, and shire of Ayr. This SuperiORITY holds of the Crown, and the former proprietor stood on the roll of Freeholders, and voted at elections on that title. The property is held by three vassals, who pay 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu-duties, and the entry of singular successors is not taxed.

For further particulars apply to Mr David Ruffell accountant in Edinburgh, or Anthony Barclay writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of Lands in Mid-Lothian & Peebles-shire.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 7th of March 1781, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime thereon, lying contiguous within the parishes of Pennycook and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal and lime. On Newhall there is a good mansion-house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house; also, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine flowing river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The free rent of the lands of Carllops, exclusive of the coal and lime, is about 256 l. Sterling. The coal and lime on both estates are now out of lease, but, by the last tack, were set at 32 l. 4 s. Sterling. These estates lie contiguous; the farm-houses on both are newly built and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian. The lands of Carllops hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty; and the tiends of both estates are valued and exhausted.

The above estates of Newhall and Carllops are to be set up either together, at the upset price of 10,500 l. Sterling; or separately, The lands of Newhall at the upset price of 5000 l. Sterling; and The lands of Carllops at the upset price of 5500 l. Sterling.

Or both to be set up in smaller lots, as purchasers shall incline.

AS ALSO, THE LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area, Stables, Hay-lofts, and others, which belonged to William Hay of Newhall, now deceased, lying on the north side of the Castle of Edinburgh, in the close called Straton's or Willie's Close, a little below Crickton's coach-yard, possessed by Mrs Ross of Innesmuir.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and a plan and measurement of the lands of Newhall, and articles of sale, may be seen at the house of James Kray writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to whom, Mr W. Ruffell accountant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, before the day of roup. William Ramage at Nine-mile-burn will show the grounds.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 27th February, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THAT Large HOUSE, with Office-houses,

Sec. King in Quality-street, Leith, presently possessed by John Learmonth merchant there.

The House, or Lodging, consists of two storeys, besides garrets. In the first floor there are a kitchen, parlour, and two bed-rooms, besides closets and other conveniences. In the second floor, a genteel drawing-room, with three excellent bed-rooms and closets. And in the garret story, three apartments, one of them very large for a nursery and servants; and beneath the first floor there are three large vaults or cellars, two of which are fitted up with catacombs.

To the front of the house there is a small court, surrounded with a parapet wall and iron rail; and behind it a large court, where the office-houses are situated, and a well of excellent water. The back court is inclosed with a high stone wall, having a separate entry thereto by a large gate.

The house and office-houses were lately built, and are every way well and substantially finished. They would accommodate a large family, and in particular are well adapted for a merchant of extensive dealings, having in the back court several apartments for warehouses, &c.—The house may be seen every lawful day, betwixt twelve at noon and two afternoon.

For further particulars apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a bargain.

If the premises are not sold by the day of roup, they will be SET for a year, to be entered to at Whitlandy next.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

- Feb. 8. A sloop from the herring fishing.
19. An Irish cutter from a cruise.
- SAILED.
2. Christie, Black, for Belfast, in ballast.
9. Neptune, M'Kinlay, for Antigua, with goods.
Hero, Rankine, for ditto, with ditto.
Tartar, Drummond, for New York, with ditto.
Lucy, M'Arthur, for Cork, with hennings.
Menny, Douglas, for Tortola, with goods.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 25th of February instant, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

One Hundred Pound Share of the Edinburgh SUGAR HOUSE.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Charles Livingston writer in Edinburgh.

CLEANING OF LINTSEED.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, EDIN. FEB. 2. 1782.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby give notice to all importers or dealers in Lintseed, That the Seed must be well cleaned of every noxious weed, before exposed to sale, as the Board understands, that many persons have been in the practice of selling Lintseed in former years, without attending to the hurtful consequences of not cleaning it. All Dealers are therefore desired to observe, That Lintseed, whether *Riga, Dutch, or Scotch*, not properly cleaned, is liable by the Law to Seizure; and the officers employed by the Trustees have particular instructions to correct abuses in this matter.

By Order of the Board,

ROB. ARRUTHNOT, Sec.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO BE SOLD by public auction at the Warehouse of Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith, on Thursday the 14th day of February, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in different lots,

Forty-five Tons of UNTARRED DUTCH ROPE-YARNS, of a remarkable good quality, neatly put up in reels of 500 lb. each, being part of the cargo of the snow Four Friends, prize to the Lively privateer, Willis Macmillan commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston.

A L S O,

A Quantity of Sail Cloth, Sheetings, Morocco Leather, and Calimanco Womens Shoes, best London make; Manebetter Stuffs, Stockings, Linens, Checks, Haberdashery-ware; Tin-basons, Iron-pans, &c. part of the cargo of the American brig Gustavus, taken by the Lively on her passage from Maerstrand to Philadelphia.

A reel of the Rope-yarns will be seen at the Warehouse of Messrs Loudoun, Craigie, and Co. Glasgow. For further particulars, and for Catalogues, apply as above.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE HOUSE in Adams's Square, belonging to George Buchanan of Kello, with Stable, Coach-house, &c. as possessed by Lord Auchinleck.

His Grace, writer to the signet, will inform as to particulars, either in regard to a sale or let.

The house may be seen upon Tuesdays and Thursdays, in the forenoon.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC SALE,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 13th of March next, in one or more lots, as purchasers shall incline,

ALL the Smithfield Houses and Lands on BROOMIELAW CROFT, the Silt-mill and Tools, with the Houses and Lands adjoining thereto, and the Point-house and Lands, Ferry and Ferry-boats.

Articles of sale, inventories and progress of writs, to be seen in the hands of William Robertson at Smithfield, or Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow.

Hinges, Adzes, and other Edge-tools, to be sold at low prices by the said William Robertson.

By Adjournment, and Upset Prices lowered.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Friday the 15th day of February instant, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

I. That DWELLING-HOUSE in the eastern division of Jack's Fore Land, Canongate, possessed by Mr. Cheap, at the yearly rent of 30 l. sterling; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, to be let up at eight years purchase, or 240 l.

II. The House in said land possessed by Mrs. Aytoun, at the yearly rent of 18 l. sterling; upset price eight years purchase, or 144 l.

III. The Small Houses, Coach-houses, and Stables, at the back of said land, possessed by Mr. Cameron and others, paying of yearly rent 30 l. sterling; to be let up at five years purchase, or 150 l. sterling.

IV. The Tenement of Land upon the fourth side of the Cowgate, opposite to the foot of Niddry's wynd, called SCOTT'S LAND, possessed by Mr. Gibson and others, paying of yearly rent 36 l. 18 s. sterling; to be let up at seven years purchase, or 252 l. sterling.

V. The Tenement of Land on the north side of the Cowgate, called the Gunstone Tenement, possessed by Mr. Calder and others, paying of yearly rent 28 l. 13 s. 4 d. sterling; to be let up at seven years purchase, or 196 l. sterling.

These subjects will be sold either in the above lots or separately, as purchasers may incline.

The conditions of roup and progress of writs may be seen in the hands of Charles Livingston writer in Edinburgh; and any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of roup may apply to William Wemyss writer to the signet, or to the said Charles Livingston.

By Adjournment, and prices reduced.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Friday the 22d February inst. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of NEWFIELD, lying in the parish of Dunsodale, within four miles of the towns of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and eight of the county town of Ayr. These lands are sufficiently inclosed, and divided by hedges and belts of planting. The proprietor has been several years in the natural possession of the whole, and has laid out very considerable sums in improvement. There is an exceeding good house upon the estate, with a suitable garden, and offices of all kinds.

The grounds abound with coal, which may be brought to yield considerable returns, being well situated for sales, and within a very few miles of lime.

The lands hold of a subject-superior, for payment of small feu-duties, and the teinds are valued.

A plan of the estate, with the progress and articles of sale, may be seen by applying to Mr. David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, William Dick writer to the signet, or the proprietor at Newfield.

The SUPERIORITY of the four-parish Land, of old extent of BRAIDLAND, lying in the bailiery of Cunningham, and thir of Ayr. The old extent of these lands, which are held in the Crown, is ascertained by a return prior to 1683; and there give a qualification in the county. The progress may be seen, by applying as above.

The Lands of LETHAM, lying in the parish of Ayr, and thir of Irvine. They are of considerable extent, and have been in the possession of several years. They are held of a subject, for payment of a small feu-duty.

Andrew Murray of Glenland, near Glasgow, will inform as to particulars; and the progress and measurement may be seen, by applying as above.

TO LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday next.

THE FOREST of GAICK, in the parish of Kingwislie, and thir of Inverness, and the FOREST of GLENNAVEN, in the parish of Kirkmichael, and thir of Banff, which are fine extensive grassings, very fit for accommodating great dealers in cattle.

Proposals may be given in to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, or to James Ross, his Grace's factor, at Fochabers.

Judicial Sale, and Upset Price Reduced.

TO BE SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday 22d February current, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS of WATERSIDE, LANDS of PEN-FILLAN, and MILL of CAPENOCH, called KEIRMILL, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Orr writer to the signet, all lying within the parish of Keir, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The free rent of Waterside is 97 l. 12 s. 10 d. which, at twenty-three years purchase, amounts to

L. 2245 15 2

The free rent is 2 l. 12 s. 8 d. which,

at five years purchase, amounts to

13 3 4

2258 18 6

The free rent of Penfillan is 29 l. 3 s.

8 d. which, at twenty-three years purchase, amounts to

671 4 4

The free rent of Keirmill is 6 l. 2 s. 9 d. which, at

five years purchase, amounts to

30 13 9

701 18 1

The free rent of Keirmill (as lately set)

is 21 l. 14 s. 8 d. which, at twenty

years purchase, amounts to

437 13 6

Upset price of the whole,

L. 3395 10 1

These Lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Scar, and command a fine prospect of that water, and of the river Nith, for several miles. They lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten miles of Sanquhar, and two miles of the village of Thornhill, and may be improved, and at a small expense, as they are within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kill. There is a genteel modern mansion house upon these lands, with good offices, garden, orchard, &c. There is also a good deal of growing timber upon the lands.

The Mill of Capenoch was built within these few years at a considerable expense, and has an extensive thirle, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but also wheat and barley.

The purchaser will have right to the superiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterside, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robson tenant in Mains of Waterside, will show the lands.

The title-deeds, with the articles of roup, rental, &c. are to be seen in the hands of Mr. George Kirkpatrick one of the deputy-clerks of Session, or John Tait junior writer to the signet, St. Andrews Street, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, and rental, are also lodged with John Aitken junior, writer in Dumfries.

Persons who desire to be informed of any other particular may apply to Mr. Tait or Mr. Aitken.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 19th March 1782, at 5 o'clock afternoon,

Lot I.

THE Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLESTEWART, and the Eight-Merk Land of DOWALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glasferton and Sorby, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2640 acres or thereby, and paying 1047 l. Sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 1060 l.—To be exposed to sale, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 25,000 l. Sterling.

On this estate (which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided), there is a large commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also fine gardens and an extensive policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting very thriving. This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of mae upon it. About 500 acres lying round the mansion-house is presently out of lease. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications (on the old extent) for electing a Member in Parliament, and the tithes are valued.

Lot II.—The Lands and Barony of NEWTONSTEWART, lying in the parish of Penningham and county of Wigton, consisting of 1500 acres or thereby, and paying about 405 l. of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 450 l. whereof 53 l. 13 s. 3 d. is the feu-duty of the houses and gardens in the town of Newton-Stewart, and the remainder property-rent.—To be exposed to sale at 10,700 l. Sterling.

Theburgh of Barony of Newtonstewart is a very thriving town. It lies on the great military road from Carlisle to Port-Patrick, and also on the road from Galloway by Ayrshire to Glasgow, and within a mile and a half of the foot-pace of Carry, where lime and sea-shells for improving the grounds are imported at a cheap rate.

This estate also lies on the river Cree, and has a salmon-fishing on that river. It holds of the Crown; the tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

Lot III.—The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie and barony of Kirkcubright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 410 l.—To be exposed to sale at 10,000 l. Sterling, or in the following lots, at the prices after mentioned, viz.

1st, The Mains of Duchrae, and the Lands of Willoch and Meikle and Little Craigs, about 773 acres, as presently possessed by Samuel and David McClellan, at 135 l. 2 s. Sterling.—To be exposed at 3200 l. Sterling.

2d, Drumglafe, Torrnoch, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, about 884 acres, as presently possessed by James McConochy, at 143 l. 10 s. Sterling.—To be exposed at 3700 l. Sterling.

3d, Urrioch, Clonzie, and Mill of Duchrae, about 637 acres, as presently possessed by Andrew McMin, at 103 l. 19 s. 2 d. 3-raths.—To be exposed at 2600 l.

And lastly, Drumbrack, about 137 acres, as presently possessed by William McKenzie, at 16 l. 9 s. 10 d. with the addition of 4 l. yearly from Martinmas 1782.—To be exposed at 500 l. Sterling.

The barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and lands rated in the cess-books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, made of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which, at last cutting in 1768, sold for 400 l. Sterling; and there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tithes are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

Lot IV.—A HOUSE and GARDEN in the Town of WIGTON, as presently possessed by Mrs. Isabel Stewart, at the rent of 5 l. Sterling.

Lot V.—A HOUSE in the Town of WHITEHORN, as presently

possessed by Mrs. Muir, at the rent of 10 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh (who has power to conclude a private bargain), persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr. Samuel McCaul at Corliss, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

If the subjects in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th lots are not sold on the 19th March 1782, the roup as to them will be adjourned to Friday the 26th of April thereafter, to be held at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the house of Mrs. Brewer Innkeeper in Newtonstewart, when the barony of Newtonstewart will be divided and exposed in 17 different lots, conform to a scheme thereof, printed copies of which may be had by applying to the said John Hunter, or to the said Mr. Samuel McCaul.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND SHOP.

To be SOLD, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 23d current, at five o'clock in the afternoon, THAT large commodious HOUSE facing the General Post Office, Edinburgh, consisting of eleven rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellar, water closet, &c. with two storeys and two large cellars, entering from Halkerton's Wynd.

Likewise, That elegant SHOP belonging to the same.

To be seen from one to two o'clock every day.

A HOUSE in the Old Assembly Clofe,

TO SET OR SELL.

TO BE SET OR SOLD, and entered to at Whitunday next, A DWELLING-HOUSE in the Old Assembly Clofe, being the 4th floor on the north side of the scale stair, presently occupied by George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, consisting of six fire rooms; a kitchen, a pantry, several closets, two cellars, one of which is fitted up with catacombs, two garrets, and other conveniences.—The house is insured in the Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium paid up.

And to be SUBSET, either along with the house or separately, a STABLE, fitted up with stalls for two horses, and an Hay-loft above it, in Con's Clofe, presently occupied by Mr. Andrew; or, if more agreeable to those whom the stable and hay-loft may suit, the lease of them to be assigned.

The house and stable will be shown any day between twelve at mid-day and three o'clock in the afternoon; and those whom either of these subjects may suit, are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew, the proprietor.

SALE OF LANDS AND HOUSES IN FIFE,

BY ADJOURNMENT.—UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 28th day of February 1782, between the hours of 3 and 5 afternoon.

The REMAINING SUBJECTS which belonged to David Melvill of South Ballyuly, in the lots aftermentioned.

Lot I. The Three Ninth Parts of the Lands of Ballyuly, commonly called South Ballyuly, lying in the parishes of Ceres and thir of Fife, extending to about 52 acres. These lands are in a state of high cultivation, and are inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone-dykes, and partly with ditch and hedge, having stripes and belts of planting, and clumps of planting in different places in a very thriving condition. There is a convenient brewery lately erected upon the premises, having a plentiful command of water, and the lands lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

Lot II. These Houses and Yards in the Stable-hill of Ceres, with the pertinents, which sometime pertained to Alexander Reid, formerly of South Ballyuly.

Lot III. That Inclosure of Land called Chalmers's Park, lying near the said town of Ceres, consisting of about six acres, possessed by Mr. Bennet: As also, the Brae called the Orchard, consisting of upwards of one acre; together with a Lint-mill, Dwelling-house, and pertinents, possessed by Duncan McDonald; and the house presently occupied as a meeting-house, with the yard and pertinents thereto belonging, situated in the south end of the said town of Ceres.

Lot IV. These two acres of Arable Land, lying near the said town of Ceres, called the Locket Flat, possessed by the said David Melvill.

Lot V. That Acre of Land called Dura's Acre, lying near the said town of Ceres, and presently possessed by John Shanks.

For further particulars apply to James Thomson writer to the signet, Oliver Gourlay of Craigrobie, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE, AND HOUSES AND GARDEN IN KIRKCALDY.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 7th day of March next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, in the Lots after mentioned.

Lot I. The North-east Third Part of the Lands of AUCHMUIR, lying in the parish of Kingwislie, and thir of Fife, consisting of about 112 acres, presently possessed by John Cochrane, at the yearly rent of 31 l. sterling. The lands are of good quality; and there is a new and commodious toft-lead and offices upon the premises. The present tack expires at Martinmas 1782. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, to answer a dividend.

Lot II. That new and handsome HOUSE, lying on the fourth side of the High Street of Kirkcaldy; three Dwelling-Houses on the east and Stable and Cellar on the west, with a large Garden at the back thereof; and malt-barn, kiln, and draw-well at the foot of the garden; all presently possessed by John Rentoul merchant, and his tenants. The house consists of a parlour, two bed-rooms and kitchen, on the ground thereof; a dining room, and three bed-rooms in the second flat; and a large garret above; and there is a pump-well of soft water in the clofe. The garden is inclosed on all sides with a high stone wall; is neatly laid out, and planted with fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers.

For further particulars application may be made to William Keith accountant, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh, who will show the conditions of sale and progress of writs.

LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and sheriffdom of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 11 d. Sterling of money; 78 bolls a peck meal, and 64 kail heus. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable rise upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1784; one of which farms is at present sublet for 20 l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.

This estate is very improvable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which including there has been above 1000 l. Sterling laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell-marle to Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within 8 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of bell marle have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craie within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.—For the encouragement of purchasers, these lands will be set up at 15,000 l.

The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George McQueen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

Lot II. About 10 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St. Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 49 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambusbarrow, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly.—To be set up at 1000 l.

Lot III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COX EPHILL, and others, for 12 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr. Wordie, lying near the village of St. Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tackman. To be set up at 800 l.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or to John Gamie clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, with the progress of writs and surveys of the estate of Lanrick and Rouskie.